

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



Fair Exhibit of O. K. Rice, of Grays River, Wash.
(See page 278)



Apiary of Wm. Robert Shannon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

American Bee Journal



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

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Goes to press Monday morning.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association.

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00.

General Manager and Treasurer—
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

Bee-Keepers' Souvenir Cards

are just the thing.

We send them by Return Mail



O WON'T YOU BEE MY HONEY,
AND CHEER THIS LONELY HEARTY
FOR I WOULD HUG YOU ALL THE TIME,
AND WE WOULD NEVER PART

As most of our readers know, we have gotten out a Souvenir Postal Card for bee-keepers. The cuts herewith show the card in reduced size, and but one color, while the real card is printed in 4 colors. It could also be sent to honey-customers, to remind them that it is time to buy more honey, etc. There are many uses to which this Card can be put.

Prices—postpaid: 3 cards for 10c (stamps or silver), or 5 FREE with the American Bee Journal one year at \$1.00; 10 for 25c. There is a blank space on the card about 2x2 1/4 inches in size for writing. Send all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
334 Dearborn Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Now Is the Time to Order Your

BEE-SUPPLIES

AND SAVE MONEY

It will cost you only one cent for a postal-card to get our **delivered prices on Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Section-Holders, Separators, Brood-Frames, Foundation, Smokers, Extractors, Shipping-Cases, etc.** It may mean a saving to you of many dollars. It is the natural advantage we have over others that enables us to make you the Best Price. There are no better goods than ours, and we **GUARANTEE SATISFACTION or REFUND your MONEY.**

We **MANUFACTURE** and keep in stock all standard Bee-Goods, and can ship promptly.

Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Co.

JOHN DOLL & SON, Proprietors,

Nicollet Island, No. 33,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dittmer's Comb Foundation

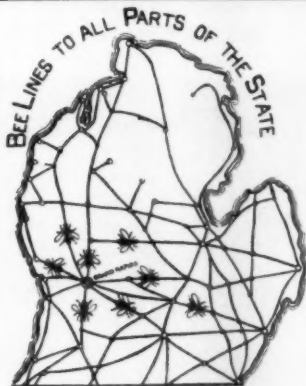
Why do thousands of bee-keepers prefer it to other makes?
Because the bees and accept it more readily.

Dittmer's Process is Dittmer's

It stands on its **OWN NAME** and its **OWN FOUNDATION**, to which alone it owes its reputation and merits.

We are now ready to make prices for next season for **WORKING WAX** for **CASH** and for full line of Supplies. Wholesale and Retail. **Free Catalog and Samples.**

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.



BEE-HIVES

SECTIONS

Why Buy of Us?

Remus, Mich., Feb. 25, 1907.
A. G. Woodman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I use **Lewis Sections** exclusively; there are none better—the only perfect "V"-cut section that has come to my notice. They fold without moistening.

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Remus, Mich., Feb. 18, 1907.
The **Lewis Hive-Bodies** are far superior, both in material and workmanship, to any I ever bought.
As ever yours,
E. D. TOWNSEND.

**Several Car-Loads on hand.
Immediate shipments. Beeswax wanted.**

Advanced Bee-Veil, cord arrangement. Silk face, 50c, postpaid.

A. G. WOODMAN CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.



American Bee Journal

Hershiser Wax-Press

And Other LEWIS BEE-SUPPLIES

Good Goods and Prompt Shipment

Any bee-keeper can save money, as long as the goods last, on almost any supplies needed next season, by taking advantage of our

Fire Sale of Bee and Poultry Supplies

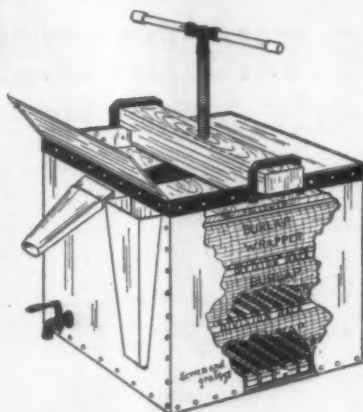
Have sold several thousand dollars worth of these goods, and no complaint.

Send for list of Slightly Damaged Goods to select from at Reduced Prices. Also for 1907 Catalog of New Goods.

Quote us prices on Honey and Beeswax. Honey in 80-pound cans for sale.

H. M. ARND, Proprietor, York Honey and Bee-Supply Co. (Not Inc.)

Long Distance Telephone, North 1559. 191 AND 193 SUPERIOR ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
(Three blocks north and one block east of our old location.)



BEE-KEEPERS

Write us now for our Catalog and get low prices on good, honest,

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Our specialty is making Sections. All other goods up-to-date.

AUG. LOTZ & SON, Cadott, Wis.
10A34t Please mention the Bee Journal.

46 Percent

EQUIVALENT

Not a Fish Story but a FACT.
Annual cash dividend to bee-keepers on Supplies bought during

March

New Goods, Best Quality. To-morrow will be too late. Write TO-DAY.

PUTNAM & PEAKE, River Falls, Wis.
12A4t Mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press for L. frame sheets, \$2.00. Other sizes, 25 cents extra. Price of the Press making the foundation directly on the wired frames, \$2.50, any size wanted.

ADRIAN GETAZ,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

45A4t

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

For Sale 160 Acre Farm and 100 Colonies of Bees. Good out-buildings; good 8-room house—on Wisconsin river. Address, **O. C. FITTS,**
10A18t KILBOURN, WIS.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.



Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.
GEO. H. STARK, Quincy, Ill.

Send for free Catalogue.



Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon learned. Complete outfit with free instructions postpaid \$2.50.

Gape Worm Extractor 25c
Poultry Marker.....25c
French Killing Knife 50c
Capon Book Free.

G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

"In every country the successful advertiser is the continuous advertiser."

If you want goods Quick, send to Pouder.

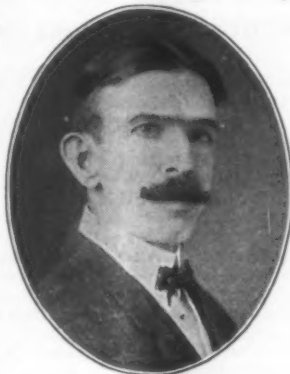
Established 1889.

How About Selling at Cut Prices?

He is a wise man that knows when he has been "stung." But not all bargain-hunters are wise. Some of them have been stung repeatedly and still do not know how it happened.

It costs nothing to promise bargains. It takes no more printer's ink to describe a gold-brick than a Government bond. The real trouble begins when the gold-brick arrives. When staple goods are sold for less than they are worth the difference has to made up in some way.

This house has never found it necessary to sell goods at cut



prices to secure trade. My business is growing all the time, on the simple proposition that I give a dollar's worth of value for every dollar received, and here is the way this proposition appeals to a whole lot of people besides this one:

Russell, Iowa.

Walter S. Pouder, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—Your draft and supplies for the 260 pounds of beeswax came promptly. Thank you—there is pleasure in such dealing. I have 300 swarms of bees. Yours most truly,

GEO. W. RIKER.

Highest market prices for Beeswax. Sent by freight or express, according to size of package, and attach your name to shipment.

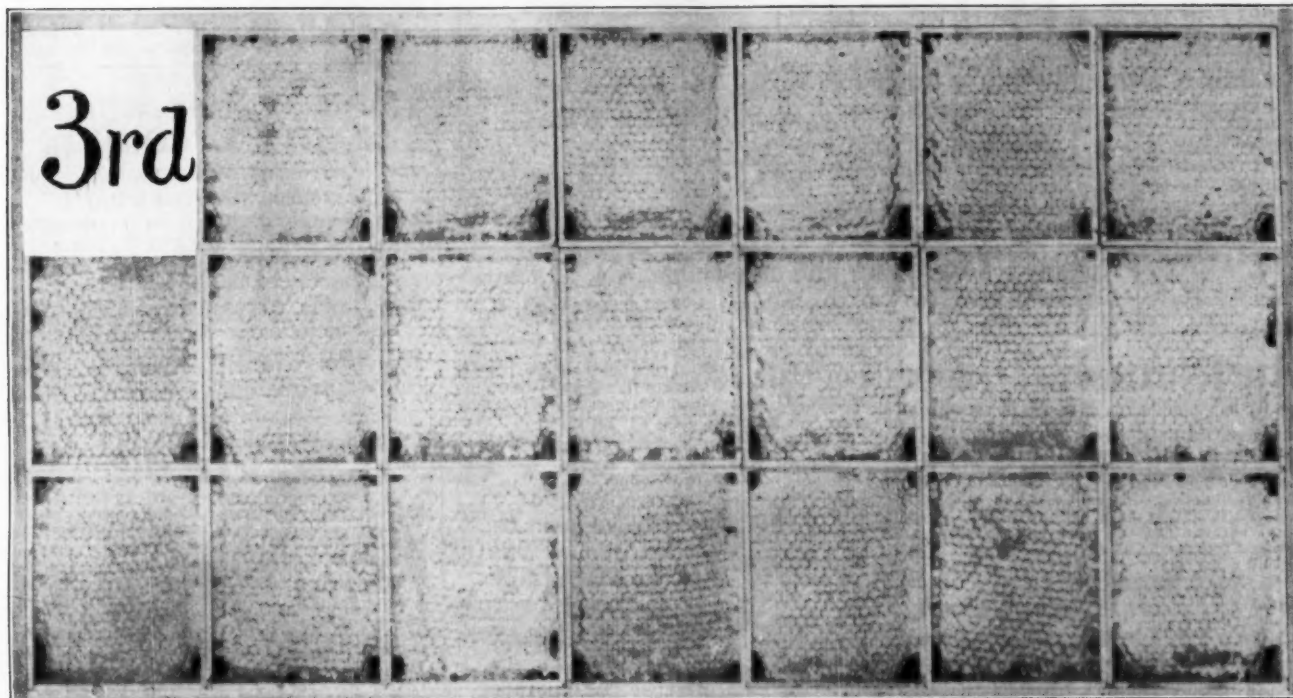
I carry, ready for immediate shipment, all **BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES**, including a full line of Root's Goods at Root's prices. Catalog Free.

Walter S. Pouder 513-515 Massachusetts Avenue,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY FROM THE DANZENBAKER HIVE

THE FANCY COMB HONEY HIVE



More Honey

(That is, more honey in the super at the right time.)

Better Honey

(More honey that will grade fancy and extra fancy.)

More Money

(No question but what the producer of a fancy and extra fancy grade gets a better price, and does it easier.)

Write Nearest Branch or Agent for Catalog.

Alabama
*Wetumpka.....J. M. Jenkins
Canada
Toronto.....E. Grainger & Co.
California
*Fresno.....Madary Planing Mill
*Los Angeles.....California National
Honey-Producers' Association
Colorado
Denver.....The L. A. Watkins Mds. Co.
Fruita.....Fruita Fruit and Produce Ass'n
District of Columbia
Washington.....The A. I. Root Co.
Georgia
Savannah.....Howkins & Rush
124 Liberty St.
Illinois
Chicago.....The A. I. Root Co.
144 East Erie Street.
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Iowa
Des Moines.....Joseph Nysewander
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Boston.....H. H. Jepson, 182 Friend Street
Lyonsville.....W. W. Cary & Son
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Mechanic Falls.....The A. I. Root Co.
Maryland
Baltimore.....Rawlins Implement Co.
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Bell Branch.....M. H. Hunt & Son
Fremont.....George E. Hilton
Minnesota
St. Paul.....The A. I. Root Co.
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High Hill.....Jno. Nebel & Son Supply Co.
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St. Louis.....Blanke & Hawk
New Mexico
Carlsbad.....Edward Scoggin
New York
Syracuse.....The A. I. Root Co.
New York City.....The A. I. Root Co.
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Ohio
Columbus Grove.....McAdams Seed Co.
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Cincinnati.....C. H. W. Weber
2146 Central Avenue
Oregon
Portland.....Portland Seed Co.
Pennsylvania
Du Bois.....Prothero & Arnold
Philadelphia.....The A. I. Root Co.
10 Vine Street
Williamsport.....E. E. Pressler
633 Lycoming Street
Texas
Dallas.....Texas Seed and Floral Co.
San Antonio.....Udo Toepperwein
Uvalde.....D. M. Edwards
Utah
Ogden.....The Superior Honey Co.
Virginia
Spottswood.....W. E. Tribbett

* These dealers buy our goods in carload lots but supplement them with local-made goods.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio



(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year, by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn Street.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 4, 1907

Vol XLVII—No. 14



Quoting the Honey Market

We have received the following criticism of the honey-market quotations that appear in the bee-papers:

EDITOR YORK:—Most of the large honey-dealers in this country sell again the greater portion of their stock to wholesale houses, and when making such sales, must, of necessity, quote other prices to the wholesaler so that there is a fair margin of profit (usually 10 percent) to such party, and so that the latter can sell to the retail dealers at the same price as the jobber would sell to that class of trade.

Looking over the market quotations in the bee-papers, it appears that some firms quote their prices to the jobbing trade and others quote the prices they make to the retail dealer. Now this should not be. It is necessary, in order to make the quotations of any value, that they should be based either on jobbing prices or on the prices to retail merchants. We should prefer the latter, because then these prices would be a guide to the producers as to what figures they should sell to their local merchants.

A standing explanation should be given at the head of the market column so that everybody would know what the quotations signify, and so that the shippers would not expect that all of their honey would be sold at those figures.

Another suggestion that could stand a little airing, is the manner in which commission merchants render account sales to their consignors of honey. In all my experience I have found only one instance where the statement gave the information that the consignor is entitled to have, according to my way of thinking. Therefore, when we organized our institution, we decided to adopt a plan of keeping consignment accounts with our members and others, that would give all the details of each transaction that any reasonable person would want. We use two sheets for each consignor, the original remaining in the ledger; the carbon copy, when complete, going to the consignor and taking the place of statement. Invoices are numbered, being made in triplicate on an automatic register, the original invoice going with the goods, the first carbon copy being filed away numerically,

and the second carbon copy alphabetically. Our check numbers are also posted in the ledger, so that it is an easy matter to verify the correctness of each entry.

For the purpose of saving space, we start posting consignment sales at the bottom of the page, and go up. When the page is filled the number of cases of honey should tally with the number of cases sold and on hand. The unsold portion taken with the debits and credits is then transferred to a new sheet in the ledger. Each consignor's sheets have their own numbers.

We are of the opinion that every merchant handling goods on consignment should be obliged to furnish a satisfactory account of sales.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

We thought best to submit the foregoing to those who quote the honey market for the American Bee Journal, and the following are their replies:

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—In compliance with yours of the 26th, we will say that this is a good idea. We quote the price we sell to jobbers; that is, what we get in a jobbing way, and I think this is the best.

C. H. W. WEBER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—Your favor of the 26th received, with criticism on the honey quotations, which we have carefully noted.

In reply we will say we deal with the jobbing trade exclusively, consequently our quotations are just what we get from the jobbers. We sell nothing to the retail trade here.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—In reply to yours of the 26th ult., we wish to say that we are entirely in harmony with the sentiments expressed in the article referred to, and as for our own market quotations we will say that we always state the price at which we sell to the retail dealers, with the exception of beeswax, on which we quote the price that we pay delivered here.

THE COLORADO HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASS'N.
Denver, Colo. E. RAUCHFUSS, Mgr.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—Complying with your request under date of the 26th, relating

to the market quotations as published in the various bee-papers, we wish to say that the prices quoted by us are what we receive when selling. Naturally the prices for which we buy are lower than those quoted in the bee-papers.

We are aware that the market reports as published to-day are confusing to the honey-producers, and you can not make these quotations too plain for them.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,
FRED W. MUTH, Pres.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—With an experience in the honey-business extending over a period of a quarter of a century, and following the quotations in the markets very closely for the last decade, I can see where quotations might be very misleading to the honey-producer and bee-keepers in the Eastern market. The prices among commission men for honey shipped in, as a rule, are very unsteady, and Philadelphia is an exception to other Eastern cities in the fact that we do not have any large commission men who make a specialty of dealing in honey. So various commission men who deal in other lines occasionally get shipments of honey from different parties, and in order to make quotations that would be satisfactory to the producer, I have always tried to average up these sales with a steady market that our dealers are having from the grocery trade. I believe it would be advisable, however, to quote prices that, if the producer were to ship on commission in this market, he could expect to realize after deducting commission, freight, carting and expenses. I would advise all producers who have any quantity of honey on hand always to write the commission men, giving them a clear statement of the quantity and quality, before making the shipment.

WM. A. SELSER.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 11.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—Replying to yours of recent date concerning the method of making quotations in the American Bee Journal, we would say that in a general way the market report is made up from actual sales, but a commission house is considered to be a jobbing house. There are houses who do both a jobbing and a small wholesale business, i. e., they receive consignments from different parts of the country and sell it to smaller dealers in the same line of business, who sell it by the individual package to small retailers, all of the large retailers buying the goods at the same price that the small jobber does, or the man who buys it and peddles the same out of a wagon to a retailer. The percentage of profit begins when the commission merchant sells the consignment, as his margin is the commission. Charge on car-lot consignments is usually 5 percent, but on small lots 10 percent, and the 5 percent pays the commission merchant a better net profit than the 10 percent (strange as it may seem), for in the case of the car-lot, where the goods run

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uniform, an exhibit of a few cases is sufficient to make the sale; on a lot of honey of 100 pounds to 1000 pounds it takes as much of an exhibit to sell it as it does the car-lot, and frequently many times as much expensive labor is employed in selling the small lot as the larger one, as there are often different grades of honey in the same shipment.

All commercial houses of any standing, including commission houses, keep a record of the sales, and when returns are made to the consignor, a copy of the original entries accompanies the remittance, so that the owner may know just how his consignments sold. A wholesale buyer usually understands what he is doing; therefore, presuming the seller is equally well versed in his business, a sale is more quickly effected than in the case of where a wholesaler is selling to a retailer who has more or less of a limited knowledge of what he is buying, and needs to have much more information imparted to him concerning the merits of the merchandise under consideration.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago, Ill., March 5.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—We are in receipt of your favor of the 26th, enclosing the article in regard to market quotations in the American Bee Journal. The quotations as they appear in the different papers, are intended to represent as nearly as possible the prices realized at that time in a jobbing way. This leaves a wide range as to quantity. While one man will not want to buy more than 5 or 10 cases, another might take 100 or more.

Where a party buys very largely, even the quotation prices are very often shaded in order to make the sale, especially so when there is plenty of supply and the demand not very active. There are quite a few firms, we believe, who do strictly jobbing business only, who, perhaps, are not in position, nor have facilities, to sell to the retail trade.

Your correspondent seems to think that the quotations as they now appear are not right, and that they should be based on the prices sold to the retail merchants, so as to guide the producers as to what figures they should sell to their local markets. We can not quite agree with your correspondent. Take, for instance, all quotations in the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of New York, which, we are pretty sure, are wholesale figures or jobbing prices, and are generally understood this way.

Of course, where merchandise is sold in a small way it is generally sold at a little higher than quotation prices, and then the shipper would derive the benefit anyway.

While we can only speak for our own market, we are of the opinion that quotations for other markets signify wholesale prices. The vital point is, it appears to us, that the shipper should have confidence in the firm to whom he consigns his goods, leaving the handling of same entirely to their discretion and judgment. HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

New York, N. Y., March 9.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—We have your letter of Feb. 26th, enclosing a criticism from "Business Manager," and will state that we consider the way we handle honey the only way; that is, to buy it outright. We, perhaps, are in a little different position from some dealers, but we have secured a fair market of our own, on our own goods, and therefore have always handled honey on an out-and-out sale, and not on commission. From experience that has come to our view, handling honey on commission or consignment is very unsatisfactory. A great many commission men in the country take advantage of the bee-keeper. We have known instances where commission men would receive a nice lot of honey, would get a fair price for it, and then when they made their report to the bee-keeper they would report 2 or 3 cents less than they actually sold it at, deducting freight, cartage, breakage, etc., and in the end the bee-keeper does not get as much out of it as if he sold it to some good merchant that makes a specialty of handling it. We do not insinuate that all commission men are alike, but we have seen so much of it done

that we are frank to state that it is not the right way for any man to market his goods.

When quoting the honey market for bee-papers we always quote what honey brings here, or what we term the "retail trade"—the grocers. We never quote our price to the jobbing trade, as this varies according to the quantity bought, and our quotations have always been just what honey was bringing here in a retail way. We do not think that any producer of honey in the United States has any business to sell his honey on consignment or commission, as there is no one that produces so much that some jobber in honey can not buy it outright and pay for it; then he knows just what he is going to get for it.

It is true that a great many bee-keepers never read the bee-papers, and never know what honey is worth. Invariably they sell their crop without even investigating as to what it is worth.

We think the matter is an important one, and we are satisfied that our view will be agreed to by the majority of honey-dealers.

THE GRIGGS BROS. & NICHOLS CO.,

Per S. J. GRIGGS, Pres.

Toledo, Ohio, March 5.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.:—I have read with much interest the letter written by Mr. Business Manager, and I am heartily in sympathy with him. Market quotations should be very valuable to producers, but privileges to wholesalers in quoting the markets have been seriously abused. To me it seems that an explanation should be at the top of the column stating that quotations are the wholesale prices being made to retail dealers.

It appears that some quote the market as regards their own stock, without referring to the general market of city named. Some have used the space as a free advertisement, quoting what he, individually, pays for beeswax, leaving the public to guess what his near competitor is paying, and saying nothing about what he is selling at. Such quotations do not enlighten the producer in any manner.

In quoting my own city I realize that I am not the only one in the honey-business by a

long ways, and I look around to see what is being offered the retailer in a general way, and quote accordingly, regardless of any stock that I may have on hand. I have always believed this to be the correct method.

It is a question in my mind whether or not the producer of honey is ever justified in sending out his goods on the consignment plan. Better have a definite understanding about prices before shipping, and such arrangements can be made with responsible commission houses as well as with cash buyers. I recently saw an instance where a producer refused the price offered by a cash buyer, but agreed to consign his honey to a commission house in the same city. The commission house later offered the same honey to the cash buyer at a less price than had been offered the producer by the cash buyer. I am a believer in having an understanding about prices before shipping, and then a cash basis, for this is the remedy to guard against disappointments. In every large city the cash buyer has a struggle to compete with the commission man, but the cash buyer is the best friend of the bee-keeper.

A reform in market quotations is much needed, and will be welcomed by all who are interested.

CASH BUYER.

There seems to be considerable agreement among those who quote the honey-market for the American Bee Journal. It is as we have always understood, that the prices quoted are those which the shipper might expect to receive for his honey, after deducting the freight, cartage, and commission charges.

The letters given herewith are certainly interesting reading, particularly the emphatic manner in which some urge the cash buyer's method. It would seem to be a pretty good way. And always write the dealer before shipping the honey, no matter whether it is to be sold on commission or for cash at an agreed price.



The Suburban Apiary of Wm. Robert Shannon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is shown on the first page. Mr. S. writes as follows concerning it:

The little apiary represented in the enclosed picture is located in a Brooklyn suburb of "Greater New York." My little girl, boys, and myself, may be seen in the picture. Not having trees to shade from the hot sun I use a canvas covering, having space inside this cover to move about and do any needed work among the bees.

Last season, colonies having plenty of stores and a young queen, were very successful, giving 80 to 103 pounds of section honey Aug. 1; the same colonies sealing afterwards in the brood-chamber 40 to 50 pounds in September and October from wild aster.

I would say that queens after their second year are very uncertain. It is a waste of time to permit a weak colony to rear a queen. Such a queen will be small and delicate in these circumstances, and the bee-keeper will experience poor results. No queens can compare with those found in the parent colony from which a prime swarm has issued in June. Such queens are good for 2 years.

To be successful, attend to the common-

sense known facts. Winter your bees with plenty of stores, and a young queen in each colony. Weather conditions must be very bad if one does not reap a plentiful harvest.

WM. ROBERT SHANNON.

A Fair Exhibit, made by O. K. Rice, of Washington, is shown on the first page. When sending the picture, Mr. Rice wrote thus:

Enclosed you will find a picture of our local grange fair exhibit of my honey. It took first prize. It had to, as it was the only honey exhibited. There were some bee-keepers that would have exhibited, but when I had mine ready they did not come. I sold \$30 worth the day after the exhibit, and as a prize I got an 8-day clock which strikes the hours and half-hours. You can see it in the picture at the right. At the left you will see a volume of the American Bee Journal with the pictures of Dr. Miller, N. E. France, and Wm. McEvoy. It is the first issue for 1906. In the exhibit, the top row of honey is pint jars; the next is 1/4-jars, and third 1/2-gallon jars. The fourth or last in the center 1/2, and next 1/4 and pints. On the table is a cake of

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wax (10 pounds), and 3 pint-jars on top of it. I will leave the reader to guess the rest.

The year 1906 was a fairly good year for bee-keeping. I took about 1600 pounds from 24 colonies. It was all extracted honey. I sold it all at about 10 cents a pound.

Bees are doing well on the summer stands.
O. K. RICE.

Gray's River, Wash., Jan. 10.

The Clean and Upright Character of the American Bee Journal is thus referred to by Mr. Charles R. Smith, of Scranton, Pa., when commenting on it as an advertising medium:

EDITOR YORK:—Your reference to advertising in the American Bee Journal, on page 227, is of more than passing account. The important part of the whole article, however, is in Mr. Pouder's lines—"the readers of the American Bee Journal have confidence in its advertisers." And he could well have added, "and that confidence is established chiefly by the clean and upright character of the paper."

I keep a few bees for the pleasure and recreation I get from them and the honey for my table, and have occasion, sometimes, to buy of your advertisers, always with satisfactory results. Here is an instance: Never having had, or tasted, alfalfa honey, I ordered a 60-pound can of one of your advertisers. I suppose I shall never be without it on my table hereafter; and that firm may expect an order every year for a long time.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES R. SMITH.

We are very certain that more advertisers would patronize the American Bee Journal if they knew as well as Mr. Pouder about its value in that regard. Unless those who have good things to sell, let people know it, they can't expect to have much demand.

Proportion of Comb to Honey.—We have received the following from Mr. C. P. Dadant, calling attention to an error in reporting:

MR. EDITOR:—I see on page 237, at the top of the third column, that I am made to say that the proportion of comb to honey is about 25 to 40 percent. This was at the Illinois State convention at Springfield. I do not remember this matter, but I am sure I could not have said that, for the proportion of comb is certainly a great deal less.

I am often made to say, by the reporters, things that I blush to be credited with. I fear, however, that I am to blame for the mistakes thus made. I speak too fast. At the San Antonio convention I was several times cautioned by our stenographer, who said it was out of the question for her to report correctly words that came so hurriedly. But I wish to warn the readers against accepting as gospel truth all the small talk of the conventions.
C. P. DADANT.

In referring to the original report as furnished by the stenographer to the secretary of the Association, we find it is just as we printed it. But any one who gives the matter any thought at all will readily know that over one-fourth of comb honey is not comb. At a guess we should say the proportion of honey to comb might possibly be as "18 to 1." And that might be rather more comb than there really is.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.



How Far Do Bees Fly for Nectar?

BY J. R. CHAMBERS

During the past year I have noticed many inquiries and comments in the different bee-papers with respect to the distance bees fly in search of nectar. To all of these inquiries there has never, to my certain knowledge, been given a definite answer. It would seem as if some of the teachers should be able to tell us if the time-taught doctrine that bees seldom fly over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in search of honey is true or not.

Editor Root, in a late number of Gleanings, gives the result of certain observations made by him during the time of their basswood flow. These observations, though limited in extent and place, lead him to the conclusion that bees do not generally go beyond the distance specified; however, he says this was probably due to the fact that they were able to get all they wanted within that range. Among all the writers of note I recall at the present time only Doolittle and Alexander, who claim that bees from choice fly farther than the orthodox $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Of course, there are others who know that such belief, though time-honored, is all bosh, and that bees often go over 3 miles, and that, too, when honey can be had nearer. But many who know, laugh and let it go—not careless, merely, but indifferent to the right or wrong of an idea that gets scattered broadcast over the wild bee-keeping world. And I may here remark that this is also true of many other current, but nevertheless false ideas. Those who know are not disposed to correct false impressions.

During the past 6 years I often have called the attention of my neighbors to this idea, that bees go only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when the merest novice could see my bees 3, 4, and even 5 miles from home, and literally by the thousands, too. This was easily evident from the fact that in all the surrounding country there is not another large apiary, and neither are there any Carniolan bees except mine. Aside from this, I have been peculiarly well situated to make accurate observations during the past several seasons.

My home apiary is located on land covered sparsely with oak timber. To the east just one mile the sumac growth, large and small, sets in; the ground is hilly, sloping gently to the westward; ranging far eastward the country is one dense sumac thicket. But to the southwest the ground is open $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At that distance there rises a high hill, and beyond this hill there is a very thrifty growth

of sumacs. During the period of sumac bloom I have observed the bees going to those sumacs, the line of flight passing about 50 feet to the west of my door, and I have often watched the streaming lines of bees moving swiftly toward this hill, gradually rising in order to surmount its eminence. At the foot of this hill the roar of the bees high in the air can be heard fully a half mile to either side, and beyond the thousands of great creamy blooms are covered with the busy little workers, the silver-gray bands of the Carniolans showing up very distinctly against the creamy white of the flowers.

I have often watched the bees as they rose from the flowers with their loads, and whirled upward in a slow semi-circle, then swiftly darting downward on their homeward flight, nearly 3 miles away.

During all these years the closest watch has failed to show any great flight of bees toward the sumacs on the east only a mile and over. Why this is I am not able to tell, but, nevertheless, it is a fact; at any rate, I know that they go this greater distance from pure choice, as it would be the height of absurdity to imagine that the sumacs of the same kind growing on the same kind of soil did not yield honey in exactly the same locality. However, I think the location of the apiary with regard to the surrounding country has something to do with it.

Another thing I have noticed, which is, I believe, contrary to the generally accepted belief. The bees in my home yard give yields as great as the best in my out-yards, that, in many cases, are entirely surrounded by sumacs; and this honey is mostly brought from a distance of 3 miles and more. In short, my observations have satisfied me that those who claim that bees go only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles don't know, have a poor strain or race of bees, or else there are many conditions governing these things about which we know but little. At any rate, I have learned to despise a race of bees that are not good for a crop of honey if it is to be had only 3 miles of them. Choice colonies of Carniolans gathered 210 pounds of honey in 14 days, bringing it from a distance of 3 miles. How is that by the side of your $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mile stock?

Never in a single instance have I known my home bees to get less than the bees in my out-yards; but if there were as much as some think in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mile claims, they could be expected during the time of sumac bloom to get almost none, as there are but few sumacs within less than a mile, and not a very great many within less than the limit; but within 2 miles there is a great abundance. Concho Co., Tex.

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Beginners—A Queen-Introduction Method

BY WM. M. WHITNEY

The complaints of a beginner, referred to on page 25, and comments thereon can not fail to attract the attention of experienced bee-keepers—especially those who occasionally give their views on subjects pertaining to bee-keeping in some of the papers. It may be, and doubtless is, true that many subjects that are discussed by writers appear of little or no value to the beginner; but after having had pre-experience—if he remembers what he reads—he may make a practical application of what at first seemed unintelligible. What we read is often scarcely less valuable, though we may not be able to put it into immediate use. Even mere theory sets one to thinking, and often is of much value. It is true, doubtless, that the more advanced apiarists often forget their kindergarten days, and write for the benefit of the more advanced pupils; yet there is something always that may be appropriated by the novice; at least, I have found it so.

Lest I may be liable to the charge of having talked a great deal and said nothing, I will stop theorizing and conclude by attempting to give the best method I know of for introducing a queen. It is a modification of the instructions that go with every queen-cage, and, to me, is of sufficient importance to be worthy of emphasis. It may be of use to some beginner during the season near at hand. I have never observed it in any work on bee-keeping, nor in any paper, if I'm not mistaken. I think that Emerson T. Abbott is entitled to the credit for originating the idea. At any rate, the first I ever heard of it was when he gave it to the members of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association in convention in Chicago something over a year ago, substantially as follows:

When the queen arrives (without removing the protection to the candy) place the cage over the center of the brood-frames of the colony whose queen you desire to supersede; allow it to remain long enough for the bees to become acquainted with the caged queen, and for her to acquire the scent of the hive—say 24 to 48 hours; then remove the old queen, also the protection to the candy, and with a pencil, or anything handy, carefully puncture the candy and place the cage over the frames again, covering it up, and in the course of 2 to 4 hours the queen will be in quiet possession of the brood-chamber.

But queries the beginner, "What's the advantage of introducing the cage before removing the old queen?" There is this advantage (and in the season of greatest brood-rearing it is very important)—it gives the colony the benefit of her egg-laying during the time the caged queen is becoming acquainted, so that there is no slacking of brood-rearing at a time when a large force of workers may be very much needed.

Again, should a number of queens be received at a time when not conven-

ient to attend to the work of requeening, or the weather should be unpropitious, the cages may be placed over the frames of the respective colonies till a convenient time to do the work, which may then be done as above directed, remembering all the time to examine carefully for the formation of queen-cells, which, of course, should be removed to insure success.

Evanston, Ill.

Bee-Keeping in California

BY PROF. A. J. COOK

Dr. Wilson and son have come here from Chicago for the sake of health, and ask some pertinent questions regarding bee-keeping in this section. They desire to be much out-of-doors, and wish to find some pleasant employment that may occupy their hands, and at the same time receive some financial returns for their labor. Our friends have done well to come to this region, especially if they have lung trouble. Here we can live out-of-doors, virtually, winter and summer, and diseased lungs must be pretty bad that can still cling to disease in the face of such out-of-door life. I know of many who have come here with serious lung ailments who are now well and vigorous. Outdoor air is the great panacea for incipient tuberculosis and asthma, and those who are suffering from either of these diseases find the dry, pure air of Southern California a very great, and oftentimes absolute relief. In case of tuberculosis, people from the East who come here in time, and exercise reasonable care after they get here, are almost sure to make good and speedy recovery.

The first question that Dr. Wilson asks is: What can one hope to gain net per colony, in case of intelligent management? I am glad that he added the last, as very much depends here, as elsewhere, upon the energy and skill that one gives to the business. I know of an able bee-keeper who has kept bees here many years and his record is about 75 pounds of honey per colony per year. As he has averaged about 6 cents per pound for his honey, it is easy to compute what he has secured. Some years the profits are very great—greater than anywhere else I know of in the world. But over against this we must remember that not infrequently, because of slight rainfall, there are no profits at all; and sometimes such seasons are not single, though I have never known but two failures to come in succession, and one of those was not absolute. The worst is not yet thought, for in these seasons of greatest honey dearth, the bees must be fed, and so there is not only no gain, but absolute loss.

Dr. Wilson's second question had to do with method. He asked if it would be better to engage with some bee-keeper for a year and take what he might be able to get for his service, or buy a few colonies and commence at once "on his own hook." Without doubt he would learn faster by the first method, and perhaps would be as rich at the end of the year, but there is a pleasure in working the thing out for one's self, and by thoroughly reading

the best bee-books and taking one or two good bee-papers he might hope—certainly after visiting one or two good apiaries, and observing carefully the work with the bees—to get on without making any very serious blunder, especially if he had some bee-keeper near by with whom to counsel if the case required.

These friends wished also to know how many colonies I should advise them to purchase in case they concluded to go ahead at once. I answered 10, and certainly not more than 20. The coming season, because of our generous rains, promises to be admirable, and if one started with 20 colonies and cared not to secure much honey the first year, it would not be difficult to increase these to 60 colonies or more the first year; and thus, another season, he would be able to have a fairly good-sized apiary, when he could again work for honey or increase, as would most suit his pleasure.

I was also asked to give the probable expense, kind of hive, and location that I would advise. I replied that I had known good colonies in desirable hives to be purchased at \$5 each, and that I did not think that he ought to be obliged to pay much more than that for good, strong colonies. I urged that he take special pains to see that there was no foul brood in the colonies purchased.

In case one works only for increase the other expenses need not be great for the first year. A good smoker, bee-hat, and other necessary implements are not expensive, and, besides these, there would be little else than the hives.

I also strongly recommended that he adopt the Langstroth hive, with the Langstroth frame; not that these were necessarily any better than some of the other hives, but they are doubtless as good, and, being most used, have more to recommend them than any other hive that I know of.

As to location, I made only two points: One is, care to be in the midst of good forage, preferably near the mountains; and, second, to be as far from other bee-keepers as possible, though this last is not so important in California as in other sections. When we have good honey seasons there is so much nectar that we find bees do well even though somewhat crowded. I should wish to have an abundance of sage (both black and white), and should like to have these not only on the plains and mesas, but should like to have them extend well up into the canyons, that the honey season, always long here, might be further extended. It is also very desirable to be in the region of large orchards, for the nectar from such source is always valuable for stimulation if not for market.

VALUE OF HONEY AND BEES.

I have often remarked that honey is very valuable food, that we must have some form of sugar and starch in our nutrition. No carbohydrate ranks above honey in its food-value, therefore bees, in giving us one of the very best articles of food, are always to be recommended, and I am always glad to recommend bee-keeping where there is

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reasonable expectation of success. Bees are much more valuable in pollinating plants, without which work agriculture would be a sad failure.

There is a third point worthy of mention: It takes people out-of-doors, and

so is health-giving. This is specially to be desired by ladies who, in this, find work that is not too taxing to their strength, and yet gives the needed fresh air and out-door exercise.

Claremont, Calif.

losses, in cold weather. Keeping warm pre-eminently a matter of economy with bees. And a colony of bees doesn't compare well with a fire, or even with a lamp, as a commercial source of heat. Page 136.

PURE BLOOD AND DRONE PROGENY.

And now a writer on page 138 says we must trace pure blood by the drone progeny. It's not for me to scoff; but I should say that was pretty high doctrine. Perhaps common folks might be pardoned for holding off until a considerable body of experts agree to that. Get some "brethren" in your empty church before you ask us to "jine."

HONEY-BUTTER AND PURE-FOOD LAW.

It may be the rendering now given to the pure-food law does here and there go a little "into the pictures" in forbidding certain words to be used at all concerning compounds whether they describe correctly or not. The butter crowd are powerful, and possibly a little ugly—and possibly our officials are a trifle too much "afared" of them. Not sure things are getting to that pass, but have kind o' smelt it, that the word "butter" was to be held too sacred to be used at all except the article were pure—and also unmingled, and untreated. But even if the charges are partly true a little annoyance for a while may well be borne. Considering how long we have been waiting for the chance, we should be glad to bear something. Things will come right eventually to every honest maker. If apple-butter and peach-butter have to give up their "butter," honey-butter need not waste many tears. If honey mixed with butter can not be called "honey-butter," call it "Honey—and," with not a letter more—and a shrewd pusher of products wouldn't ask for any more captivating label. Page 146.

Honey as a Health-Food.—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey, the more money they will buy.

Prices, prepaid—Sample copy for a 2-cent stamp; 50 copies for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; or 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of front page on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Why Not Advertise?—There are many dealers in bee-supplies, and those who have bees and queens for sale, who are not now advertising, that might increase their business by advertising in the American Bee Journal. The rates charged are very low, as will be seen by referring to the second page of this number. During the next 6 months will be done the bulk of the season's business among bee-keepers. Why not begin at once to let the readers of the American Bee Journal know that you have something to sell? Our advertising columns are open only to those who will give their patrons "a square deal." If you are in that class we will be pleased to have your advertisement in our columns.



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses,
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

BEES WITH POLLEN LYING DEAD.

A pretty humble apology I owe to that poet, if bee-keepers—lots of them—have seen bees with pollen lying dead near the hives on chill days. The fact that I had not seen it (or thought I had not) doesn't let me out any. Poet had a perfect right to say so, if it is a thing to be seen to any extent. Nevertheless, I thank the Boss for suggesting mercy (instead of immediate execution) on account of my locality. The pollen season is right at hand, and I must watch out to see if I can not notice the same—and settle it whether it is locality or obliviousness that led me astray. Page 205.

DON'T EXTRACT FROM FOUL-BROODY COMBS.

I gladly second Mr. Byer's protest against using foul-broody combs to extract from. The people are half awake on such subjects now, and looking around for impurities and uncleannesses. Let's clean our own Chicago stock-yards out, before they turn the lime-light and the laws loose on us. Page 133.

LOCATION FOR AN OUT-APIARY.

E. D. Townsend, in a splendid paper, thinks that to get a tip-top location for the out-apiary, it may pay to put it off as far as a day's ride by railroad. For another thing, he seems to think clay soil the best for us—providing southern Michigan be the location and clovers the crop. I think so, too. Alas, I'm on sand! I'm not exactly in Michigan, but my bees sometimes are, I reckon. If the raspberry honey of northern Michigan is white, and that of southern Michigan a good way off from being white, that is a little curious—although not at all incredible.

Going inside thick woods and clearing just space enough for the apiary is a taking scheme—paying scheme, if in one season it put 50 colonies ahead to the amount of \$160. Bees will undoubtedly winter and spring much better in such a spot. But my glasses have the word "swarms" scratched on them. Wouldn't prefer 100 swarms shut down to the choice of forest tree-tops or no place at all. This, by the way, is a personal point with me. My

own apiary is by the old apple-trees and old ornamental trees of an old homestead, and I do not own the ground there. Brother inherited that. Not far away are nice thick woods which I do own. Great gain in one respect should I move. But whatever would I do with my ocean of swarms there? With better wintering I'm convinced there wouldn't be *quite* so many. Page 131.

SKUNKS AND BEES.

The puzzle alluded to on page 134, ought not to be a hard one—why the skunk confines his attentions to the colonies he has been to before. I often feed bees at the entrance after night-fall, and thump them out, lest they fail to find the feed. Often it is a long, hard job to get them out the first time. After a few such experiences they come promptly and with a rush. Well, now, Peter! it will have to be confessed that coming out to eat and coming out to be eaten are not the same identical thing. But the general effect is the same. Bees often disturbed at night (as long as they have half a force left) are prompt to come out. And Sir Strong Essences, having a lazy streak about him, is disinclined to the delay and extra scratching it takes to get the others out.

SOME SWARMING.

We read on page 137, that Mr. Aspinwall had last year 10 swarms from 40 colonies. That stumps me again. Somehow I got it in my mind that he didn't have any. No "great shakes," if the above report is right! *Some years* if you tried your best to make colonies in common hives swarm, you wouldn't get so many as 10 from 40.

HEAT FROM COLONY BELOW A SUPER.

It is true, as D. J. Pawletta found, that a strong colony below does not do nearly as much as we would expect to keep honey in a super above from getting cold. I have often noticed it—and sort o' kicked at nothing on the subject. I guess the explanation is that we figure much too largely on the total amount of heat which a colony has in store for any possible uses, or

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Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Bees in a Dining-Room Decoration

Mr. C.G. Chevalier sends the following item:

Mrs. Spender Clay is very busy just now with the decorating of her house on Berkeley Square, London. She has secured a mantel-piece for the dining-room which is quaint, if not beautiful. It represents a bear being chased by a swarm of bees, and the carving is down to details. Each particular bee represents much labor and skill.

If the artist had been at all faithful in his representation, what an interesting study this would be. Good thing that Mrs. Clay's artistic tastes run bee-ward instead of in some other directions; but how much more interesting she would find the real little creatures in full life.

Honey-Sandwiches

Chop together English walnuts and raisins in equal proportions. To each cup of this mixture add 2 tablespoons of honey and 1 of orange juice. Spread between lightly buttered slices of cream bread and cut into dainty shapes.—Good House-Keeping.

A Sister's Success With Poultry

It is undoubtedly a breach of trust to put in print, without permission, part of a private letter; but the temptation is too strong to be resisted to give as a text the following extract from a late letter of Miss Frances E. Wheeler, of New York State, under date of Jan. 28:

DEAR MISS WILSON:—We have had a very uncommonly cold winter; but bees and birds are fine. Our 27 White Holland turkeys are sleeping in a woodshed and thriving with the mercury below zero for days, and at one time 40 below. Not a toe is even frosted! We are running 200-odd ducks, and in 2 of our houses have not lost a bird; in the other, just 3 young ones. That is a remarkable record; but I don't expect you to appreciate it as much as if I'd got off a big thing on bees.

FRANCES E. WHEELER.

That's the text: now the sermon—at least the application:

Since a sister who shows herself so successful and capable in the poultry business has told us on page 50 that in the struggle for continued existence between the bees and one branch of the chicken business, the bees won, it seems very evident that there must be something either quite profitable or quite fascinating, or both, in the business of bee-keeping for women.

Bee-Keeping Woman's Work

The new book, "The Bee-Master of Warrilow," has a chapter entitled, "Chloe Among the Bees." A woman of philanthropic turn has established a bee-farm which seems to furnish occupation for quite a number of the gentler sex, and she thus explains the object of her enterprise:

"This is an attempt, and, we believe, a real solution to a very real difficulty. There are thousands of educated women in the towns who have to earn their own bread; and they do it usually by trying to compete with men in walks of life for which they are wholly unsuited. Now, why do they not come out into the pure air and quiet of the countryside, and take up any one of several pursuits open there to a refined, well-bred woman? Everywhere the laborers are forsaking the land and crowding into the cities. This is a farmers' problem with which, of course, women have nothing to do. The rough, heavy work in the cornfields must always be done either by men or machinery. But there are certain employments, even in the country, that women can invariably undertake better than men, and bee-keeping is one of them. The work is light. It needs just that delicacy and deftness of touch that only a woman can

bring to it. It is profitable. Above all, there is nothing about it, from first to last, of an objectionable character, demanding masculine interference. In poultry-farming, good as it is for women, there must always be a stony-hearted man about the place to do unnamable necessary things in a fluffy backshed. But bee-keeping is clean, clever, humanizing, open-air work—essentially woman's work all through."

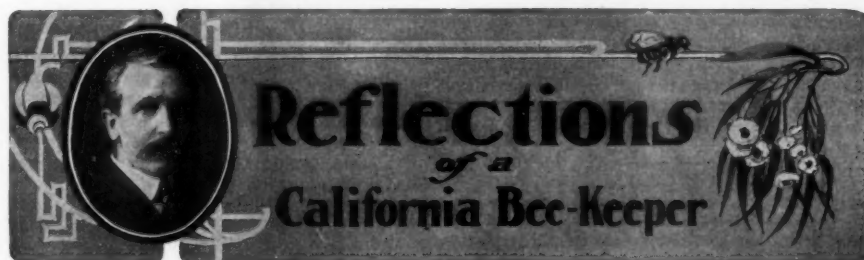
Speaking of one girl who seemed to awaken especial admiration in the mind of the visitors, the bee-mistress said:

"That girl came to me out of a London office a year ago, anemic, pale as the paper she typed on all day for a living. Now she is well and strong, and almost as brown as the bees she works among so willingly. All my girls here have come to me from time to time in the same way out of the towns, forsaking indoor employment that was surely stunting all growth of mind and body. And there are thousands who would do the same to-morrow, if only the chance could be given them."

Here is a picture of what was seen in the apiary:

"Here and there in the shade-dappled pleasure figures were moving about, busily at work among the hives, figures of women clad in trim Holland blouses, and wearing bee-veils, through which only a dim guess at the face beneath could be hazarded. Laughter and talk went to and fro in the sun-steeped quiet of the place; and one of the fair bee-gardeners near at hand—young and pretty, I could have sworn, although her blue-gauze veil disclosed provokingly little—was singing to herself, as she stooped over an open hive, and lifted the crowded brood-frames one by one up into the light of day."

I wonder how many of the sisters sing while working over an open hive. But isn't it a pretty picture? The whole chapter, as well as the rest of the book, is beautifully written, and although it would hardly do for a textbook, it is very pleasant reading.



BY W. A. PRYAL, Alden Station, Oakland, Calif.

Honey and the "Yellow" Press

An editorial in Gleanings states that "the honey-business is not the only one which suffers from the yellow press." As the Ladies' Home Journal, and several others of that ilk have been called to account at divers times by the aforesaid editor for publishing untruths about the honey-business, I suppose Editor Bok, of the aforementioned ladies' publication, is a yellow journalist, and his paper a deep-dyed saffron sheet, too. Let's take up a subscription and buy a load of chemicals and present the purchase to the Ladies' Home Journal, that the Curtis Publishing Co. may remove the offensive color from their paper. And while we are about it, we may help the other

papers to get rid of the nasty color, also.

From a long, practical experience with daily newspaper work, I can say that no paper, daily or otherwise, reviles an industry for the very lust of lying. No reputable publisher wishes to tell an untruth about an industry, for it is not good policy in the first place. Some managers, however, make it a rule of their office to let a misstatement of fact go uncorrected rather than let the readers know that it was in error. This may be good policy for the paper; morally, it is not.

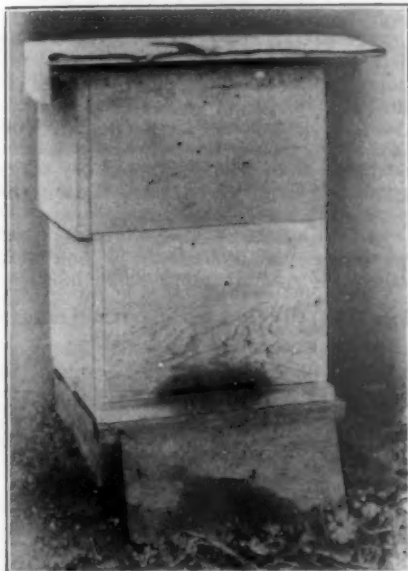
I am not an apologist for sensational journalism, but we must give some of these publications the credit of leading the strongest fight ever made by the daily press of the country against the

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evil of drunkenness. And it has been done by the page—a whole page in bold type at a time. And there are other evils it has fearlessly attacked, too, one of the greatest being the trusts. Let the good work progress.

Hives in California

How the hive question crops up ever and anon. And well it may. We have what we call a "Standard" frame in



HIVE NO. 1.

America, but, to my mind, it was a badly chosen one—one that will have to give way to a more common-sense one in years perhaps not so far distant. I believe if it were not for the hive-

frame thrust upon us. But we must grin and bear it until the factories come together and give us something better.

This calls up the factory versus the home-made hive. I've tried both. 'Tis an interesting occupation to make one's own hives, and I've done it; and, unfortunately perhaps, I did not let my hand and fingers come in contact with a buzz-saw. Maybe that's one reason why I never got over the bee-fever during these 40 years and more. If I were asked what I would rather have, a factory hive or one made by myself, I would answer: If you could give me a factory hive without so many parts to it, I would rather have the factory hive. For simplicity, I would rather have a hive made after my own idea—and it would be perfect.

Perhaps if I were running a planing mill in the East, where wide boards are not so common as they are here, I would be compelled, for economy's sake, to work up a lot of odds and ends, and thereby turn out a hive with as many pieces to it as had Joseph's coat. I like the old-fashioned hive with a single-piece bottom-board; ditto for a cover. The latter could be enhanced by having a piece of prepared roofing tacked upon it. Leaky roofs are an abomination. I've had to contend with them, and although they are not so bad

on the bees here as they are in worse climates, still it is far better to have tight covers.

Any old box with good rabbets for the frames to rest upon with tight cover, single-piece bottom-board, and uniform frames is all that is needed to build up a successful apiary. Of course, I should have every other "old box" like its brother. There's nothing like interchangeability in the bee-yard. That's one thing to the great credit of the factories—they make all parts alike.

I herewith furnish 2 photographs of home-made hives from 2 apiaries in California. In No. 1 we have a hive built pretty much upon lines laid down by Prof. Cook some years ago in his valuable work on bee-culture. It was somewhat modified, as the user had an extractor that used the size frame it was designed to take. The hive is plain as plain can be, and has given satisfaction for a score of years. The colonies in these hives are run for extracted honey.

In No. 2 is shown a solidly built Langstroth hive, and like the usual California "home of the honey-bee," it is not built for its good looks. The bees seem to appreciate them just the same, for they load them up to the gun-wales when run for either comb or extracted honey.



Report of the 37th Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 8-10, '06

The opening session was held Thursday, November 8, 1906, at 8 o'clock, p. m., President C. P. Dadant, of Illinois, occupying the chair. Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, the Secretary, being unable to attend the convention, Mr. George W. York of Illinois, was elected Acting Secretary of the Association.

Pres. Dadant called the meeting to order, then the following address of welcome was made by Pres. W. O. Victor, of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association:

PRES. VICTOR'S ADDRESS

"Texas is the greatest bee-keepers' State in the Union. It is the greatest in a great many other things. Texas raises more cotton, more rice, more cattle, than any other State; has a fine flow of oil, and is rich in mineral deposits. It has as much to make the people prosperous as any State in the Union. San Antonio is known all over the State as the best residence city in the State. The banks of the City have more money in their vaults than any

other Texas city. It is of great historical interest, and we will have more of it to show you before you leave. We welcome you to the best city in the best State in the United States, and invite you to become citizens of it."

A response was made by Pres. Dadant, saying the bee-keepers outside of the State of Texas were glad to meet in the South, as but once before in the 35 years' history of the Association had it met so far South, and that meeting was held in New Orleans, La., in 1885.

As there was very little business to discuss the first night, the question-box was opened, but before that was done, at the request of N. E. France, Dr. Bohrer, of Kansas, one of the two charter members of the Association present, was called upon to deliver a short address, which was as follows:

DR. BOHRER'S ADDRESS

I am a good deal like a gentleman was, that one time went into church, and was somewhat intoxicated. He sat down and went to sleep. At the close of the services the minister desired all to stand up that wanted to go to Heaven. All stood up except this man. He woke up about this time and



HIVE NO. 2.

factories, which, for the most part, are not run by practical apiarists, we would not have such an ill-shaped

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the minister asked all those that did not want to go to Heaven to stand up. The man didn't know exactly what the question was, but said, "Parson you and I are fearfully in the minority;" so I am fairly in the minority, and I do not know what was talked about.

I was a bee-keeper in the State of Indiana, and moved from there in 1873 to Kansas, which was not adapted at that time to bee-keeping. Many of the flowers were non-honey-producing plants. Now we have thousands of acres of alfalfa in Kansas. The weeds grow and the bees take possession of it, and gather a good deal of honey from it. Like Texas, Kansas is getting to be one of the best honey-producing States.

I am certainly glad to visit the State of Texas. It has been more than 40 years since I was here, and it is not so warm as it was then. I have had a warm reception, but not so warm as I had then. I happened to be a soldier, and was probably in the last engagement of the war, at Brownsville, Texas. There was one man killed. I was in the medical department of my regiment. Another soldier, a Texan, was dangerously wounded. Both were splendid men, and each had a wife and six children at home, and I never will forget the conversation I had with the wounded man. I went into the hospital and he said, "I suppose you are one of the doctors." Then he said, "Will I be neglected because I am a Confederate soldier?" I said, "Not a particle, you and I are not responsible," and that I was but one of those who had to settle the great question, and that we did not hold a personal grudge. Since then the North and the South have united. I never think of Texas but what I think of that unfortunate occurrence. There was a gulf between the two sections of the country at that time that seemed to be impossible to fill up and bridge over. Now, tonight I don't think there is a man here or elsewhere but what would be willing to concede that it is not only bridged over, but almost entirely obliterated.

The daughter of the Confederate soldier falls in love with the son of the Federal soldier, and they are mixing up and making the grandest people the world ever knew. No other country has ever reached that high degree of civilization that has built it up, but the end has not come yet; everything, like bee-keeping, is in its infancy. When bee-keeping was introduced in this country, it was my lot to buy the first queen that was ever purchased in the State of Indiana. The people did not know what that meant,—the idea of sending off and getting a select queen and introducing it to a black colony of bees; that it would change that colony to a colony of Italian bees! Why, the man that considered this idea was not considered of sound mind, and they laughed at me. I was a physician, and several families refused to employ me. But after I had succeeded they would come 15 and 20 miles to see my bees, and one man said, "the blamed fool has actually done it!" I paid \$10.00 for that queen, and I paid \$20.00 for the second one. We have advanced in the

matter of queen breeding so the finest queens can be bred for \$5.00.

I want to say to you that I am not engaged in the business of bee-keeping with the hopes of making a single dollar, but I do hope and expect to benefit somebody, and engaged in that pursuit for pastime. I have only about 30 colonies but they keep me busy.

I want to say that a great many Italian bees in this country are not so good as the bees from Mr. Langstroth. We are too careless as to how we handle them. We take great pride in advising with a man who wants to do the best he can. If you can breed two superior and distinct breeds, don't breed them less than 20 miles apart. There is something in the Carniolan blood that makes them a little crosser than I want bees to be. I have gotten from one of the best queen-breeders in the United States, and from a gentleman of the South, too, a Carniolan queen. I went on for some length of time, thinking it was due to some imperfection of the queen; the brood would begin to die, and keep on from the time they began to hatch; many of the queens did not fly. I simply pounded the life out of that queen and gave them brood from another queen that I got from a Tennessee queen breeder. I say to you, gentlemen, that there is great danger of this thing happening in this country, and in my opinion this has gone on long enough. If the queens are worthy of being introduced, let them be tested, and don't you breed them less than 12 to 15 miles apart.

QUESTION-BOX.

"Will a list of bee-keepers' names be printed for distribution, as at Chicago?"

Pres. Dadant—I make this explanation, that it costs us a little each year to make this distribution; our daily papers are only too glad to report who were at this convention.

Mr. France—Last year there was a motion that but two answer a question briefly and decidedly. I don't think that is the intent this year, but to make the question-box the most important of the whole meeting.

Mr. York—That was done near the close of the last session, and because our program was long. We lacked time.

1906 HONEY CROP IN TEXAS.

"How many carloads of honey did Texas produce this season?"

Pres. Dadant—That is a question for our Texas bee-keepers to answer. I would like to hear from them.

Mr. Victor—Texas did not have a heavy crop this year. I think it was all shipped locally, and it would be hard to say exactly. Some seasons we ship a good many carloads, but I did not try to make an estimate this year. Possibly Mr. Toepperwein could give us the information.

Mr. Toepperwein—Mr. Atwater is up on this. He can tell us.

Mr. Atwater—I can hardly answer the question, because the season is not quite over yet. I think at the close of the season we will make a very good report.

FEEDING QUEEN-LARVAE.

"How long do bees feed the larva before the queen-cell is sealed? Does the age of the larva have anything to do with it?"

H. Piper—I would like to say that in Texas it takes only 4 days. Then again, the age of the larva has something to do with it. If I use a larva over 4 days, it does not take so long.

Mr. Dadant—Mr. Root, let us hear from you on this subject.

H. H. Root—These queen-breeders can answer this question better than I.

Mr. Victor—I don't like to talk on every subject. I think, though, in a matter of this kind, it would be as the first gentleman said. It is from the time the larva hatches, or until it is sealed as a queen. I would say from the time it hatches from the egg into the larva would be between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 days, and usually about $4\frac{1}{2}$ days after it is transferred from the queen-cell before it is sealed over.

J. E. Chambers—I wish to say that my experience is limited. I find that a larva is used from 12 to 14 hours.

PROGRESS IN GETTING BETTER-NATURED BEES.

"Has there been any real progress in getting better-natured bees within the last ten years?"

Mr. France—I think there has been progress in the bee-keeper being better-natured in handling the bee.

Mr. Hilton—There is no question in my mind but there has been progress. The bee-keepers do not retrograde, and they either advance or else they do retrograde as do all institutions, and from that standpoint I say there has been progress. I know that I got good results by introducing new blood into the apiary annually. It is one of the best investments a man can make, consequently I answer in the affirmative, that there has been progress made in the bettering of the nature of our queens and bees in the last ten years, in accordance with the question asked.

Mr. Aten—I do not believe they have. I believe the gentleman was just talking about the people, that some people get better blood amongst their black bees, but I cannot see that the new blood they are introducing is as good as the bees we had ten years ago.

Mr. Hilton—I certainly take exceptions to the gentleman's stand, and I say that we do get more gentle bees by introducing new strains of gentle blood, and I am sure I can bring to bear the experience of other men that have introduced a more gentle strain. I am glad the gentleman called me out, I like discussions, and it is good for us; it is good for us to dwell together in harmony while there is harmony in good, honest discussion, and there is information, and there are those of us who have come 2,000 miles that don't care to go home with empty minds, but we may go home with empty pockets. I want to say that I have been taught something while here.

Mr. Adkins—I believe that the introduction of new blood has made our bees better-natured. I was not a bee-keeper 20 years ago, but I heard my neighbors

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talk about bees, and they said my bees were gentle compared to those that they had then.

Mr. Aten—I differ from those gentlemen in this way: I say that I had just as gentle bees ten years ago as I have today; I say there were just as gentle bees in the United States as I have today, and I will stick to that.

Mr. Cogshall—Mr. President, my experience has been that my bees have been crosser by every blood that I have introduced. I have had bees from different queen-breeders, and I take it no better blood.

Mr. Parsons—I can see, as I understand, applying to the last ten years, that there has been an improvement in the bee's gentleness. My experience is that it is an unknown quantity when you introduce a new race, or a new blood, as to whether that will be an improvement in the crossing of blood; but there has doubtless been great improvements in the rearing of queens and cutting out of ill bees. And there is where the great improvement is made, cutting out the ill bees instead of trying to get a new cross by introducing new blood; and where I find a queen on a colony of bees that is ill I do away with that queen; and a cross of one race with another, so far as I have observed, almost invariably makes an ill-natured bee, and is hard to handle.

Dr. Bohrer—I will say that 42 years ago, in 1864, I got my first Italian queens, and I used to handle those bees without any protection whatever on my face and hands; but in 1901, when I again fell into line with the bee-keepers, I did not find it that way. The bees were cross, and stung me on every side if possible, but not always. Those bees that I speak of 42 years ago, once in awhile they would sting me, but on other days they would not; but I never undertake such a thing now as to handle them without my face and hands well protected, and sometimes they do not sting me at all while other times may be 100 will sting me, but whether it is due to the climatic influence or the nature of the bee I am unable to say. These good bees were rare in Indiana, but I do know that they are crosser as a rule. I have got rid of some of those cross bees by introducing a new strain, but taking it all in all I doubt whether I have succeeded. I say, push it to its fullest extent, so that nobody will be deceived, and if they prove as good as I think they will, as good honey-producers and not so good-natured, it would be wise to adopt them, but it would be premature to conclude that they were an improvement upon another bee in disposition; they may be, but will they prove to be a profit? I don't think we are prepared to answer this question.

Mr. Kemper—I think I made an advancement so far as gentleness is understood. Is it to introduce a bee that will not sting, or one better-natured? I don't believe that I have made an advancement as to introducing a gentle strain of bees.

Mr. Smith—Now the question is, Has any progress been made in improving

the gentleness of the bees by breeding for that result? I want to ask the queen-rearers, How many of you have bred queens for that single purpose? I, as a rule, have found that most queen-rearers have been breeding queens for color, and long tongue and honey-gathering. Now, conditions depend a great deal upon the gentleness of the bees. Take a year like this, in Illinois you never saw bees crosser than they are this year. I visited probably 1,000 apiaries over the State and I want to say there were very few places I was not secure as to hands and face and sometimes it was almost impossible to control them with dense smoke. I think it depends a good deal upon conditions. That has been my experience.

Mr. Reed—So far as the queen-breeders of Texas are concerned, I am bound to take the negative side of this question, so far as those I have patronized. I don't believe that the breeders of Texas are breeding as gentle a race as they did a few years ago. I attribute it to the Cyprian blood they are introducing.

E. J. Atchley—I think that question can be answered in one word. There has been progress made, and it seems to me that queen-breeders ought to answer this. If they think it is the part of the honey-producers to answer this, from my own part I think there have been improvements within the last ten years in the rearing of queen-bees.

Mr. Jouno—I think it is due to having better facilities for handling bees, and a better understanding of them. As to ten years ago, it seems to me they are more gentle.

Mr. Chambers—I wish to say that for my own work within the past 6 years I have used improved Carniolan queens, and they produce strong honey-gatherers. There has not been a year that I have not introduced new stock, and I find them to be more gentle than when I allow them to run on for several years.

O. P. Hyde—I have had some experience in the queen-breeding business for several years, and I have had several races. I had a yard with 5-banded and 3-banded, the Carniolan, Italian and Holyland, and my experience has been that where I stuck to the Italian bees I have improved the gentleness considerably over the black bees; but where I find a breeder that recommends the Cyprian and gets them mixed up with other bees, they are a very cross bee. I know this by experience. I went to a Cyprian colony and I know by experience they will sting. If we will stick to the Italian bees, I claim that the gentleness is considerably better than it was ten years ago.

Mr. Victor—In answer to Mr. J. Q. Smith, as queen-breeder, I would like to say that the first thing I consider is selecting a queen-mother with the honey-gathering qualities first; looks next, and gentleness for the third place; and I will say that I used to breed three different strains of Italians, the I called improved Italians; then home-bred Italians, and then the goldens. I decided the goldens had nothing but looks, and I quit them, and since then I have bred the 3-banded Italians, and I think I have better results in queens and honey-gatherers also.

(Continued next week.)



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

☞ Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Prevention of Swarming—Getting Most Surplus Honey

1. How would you prevent swarming? I have 15 colonies and they do nothing but swarm. I give them supers with starters, and they will go up and fill 2 or 3 sections and then swarm. One of my colonies swarmed 4 times in a week and a half. What would you do to stop them from swarming?

2. And what kind of hive would you advise me to use?

3. How can I get the most surplus honey? MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is not an easy thing to prevent a first or prime swarm. Perhaps what will suit you as well as any way is to allow the first swarm to issue, and then prevent after-swarms in the following way: Set the swarm on the stand of the mother colony, putting the old hive close up beside it, both hives facing in the same direction. A week

later move the old hive to some new place 6 feet or more away. That's all; the bees will do the rest, and you are not likely to have any further swarming from a colony thus treated.

2. The best thing is a hive with movable frames, and it matters little how simple. For success does not so much depend upon the hive as it does upon the man and the pasturage. Perhaps as good as any for you is the plain 10-frame hive that you will find listed in the catalogs under the name of "10-frame dovetailed hive."

3. That's a thing that can not be told in a few words. The main object of every number of this publication is to help toward getting more honey, and the bee-books are all for the same purpose. So you can hardly expect me to tell in a few lines what occupies hundreds of pages. It will do no harm, however, to say that the chief thing on your part is to do all you can to get all colonies strong enough for the harvest, and to keep them

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strong. You will see that the answer I have given to your first question runs in this line. If your bees are all divided up by excessive swarming, you can not expect much surplus. But by proceeding according to the first answer you will keep nearly all the force with the first swarm, and that's the one that will give you the honey. A couple of days after hiving the swarm, you will take the surplus arrangement from the old hive and put it over the hive containing the swarm.

Dental Wax

What is the difference between dental wax and ordinary beeswax, if any? If so, how do you prepare the dental wax?

RHODE ISLAND.

ANSWER.—I don't know. I think the principal ingredient is beeswax, but I suspect other things are also in it. Perhaps some of our dentist friends will tell us.

Protecting Bees With Tar-Paper

How can I protect my bees after putting them out of the cellar, with tar-paper? and when should it be put on, when taken off, and what is accomplished for the benefit of the bees?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—Whatever protection of the kind is given should be given just as soon as possible after the bees are taken out, as it is likely to be colder then than afterward. The time for taking off depends upon the weather; no harm to leave it on until fruit-bloom, or even till the first bloom is seen on clover. The advantage is that the bees are kept warmer, especially cold nights. Just how much that advantage is it would be hard to say, no reports being yet given as to comparative results with and without protection. While probably very few practise such protection, some think it wise to protect supers throughout the season.

Probably Bee-Moth Larvae

What is the matter with my bees? They are golden Italians. I just ordered the queen from Florida. I see from 3 to a dozen young bees, which look as if they were just hatched, dragged out on the alighting-board every morning. Some of them are not yet quite dead. The ground in front is covered with dead bees. They are not starved for they have honey in the hive. What is a remedy?

ARKANSAS.

ANSWER.—If you will examine the frames you will likely find that the larvae of the bee-moth have built their galleries through the combs, not killing the young bees in the cells, but injuring them enough so the older bees throw them out. Probably they will come out all right if you will let them entirely alone, but if you like you can help the bees to clean out the unwelcome intruders. Take a pin or a sharp-pointed nail and prick a hole in one end of the silken gallery; then begin at the other end, tearing open the gallery as you go, and the worm will pretty soon crawl out, and then you have your choice as to what death you wish it to die. One way is to let it drop on a hive-cover and then mash it.

Getting Straight Comb from Starters in Wired Frames

My boy and myself wired about 200 Hoffman frames with the intention of putting in full sheets of brood foundation. Suppose I put in only starters an inch or 2 in depth; will I get reasonably straight combs, or will the bees build on one side of the wires? In other words, having wired frames is it necessary to use full sheets in order to get straight combs?

NEW YORK.

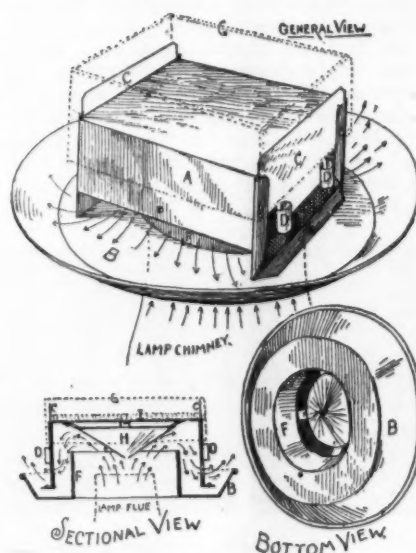
ANSWER.—Some claim that when there is

only a starter in a wired frame, the bees will build down their comb so as to make the wire come in the septum of the comb. I would not like to be too positive about it, having had little direct experience in the matter, but I think that without foundation they steer the septum straight for the center of the earth, and if the wire happens to come in that line it will be in the septum, otherwise not. Whether your frames are wired or not, with an inch starter you may count on reasonably straight combs, except that they will be somewhat corrugated, provided hives are level from side to side. But are you willing to run the risk of having as much drone-comb as the bees are likely to build without foundation? In the long run, I suspect you will find it economy to fill the frames with foundation. At any rate, it may be well for you to fill most of your frames full, trying only a few with starters, and if you succeed well with the starters you can work on that plan afterward.

Taylor Comb-Leveler

I send you herewith a picture of the Taylor Handy Comb Leveler. Is it necessary to use one on bait-sections? I see no mention of such a contrivance in any of the bee-books. What is your opinion of it? CALIFORNIA.

ANSWER.—I have made considerable use of the Taylor Handy Comb Leveler, and consider it a very fine thing. But the statement in the advertisement that you enclose, which



says concerning unfilled sections left over at the close of the season, that "without being leveled they would be practically worthless" is altogether too sweeping to be true. An unfilled section that is clean generally needs no leveling. But when the surface of a section is soiled or glued, then the leveler is a nice thing to melt away the objectionable part. It is also good where a section is too thick and would be built to the separator.

Bee-Song Souvenir Postal Cards.

We have issued in colors, 3 bee-song postal cards for bee-keepers, each card having one of the following songs, about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in size, also with illustrated heading on each card: "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey," "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby," and the "The Humming of the Bees." The first two cards have small pictures of the authors of the words and music. This makes 4 souvenir postal cards we have now issued for the use of bee-keepers, the first being the "Honey-Bear" card. Prices, by mail, are as follows: Sample cards, 3 cents each; 7 for 20 cents, or 10 for 25 cents.



Early Fruit-Bloom

The bees have come through the winter so far all right. They have been quite busy carrying in pollen from the elms and the maples. I don't know whether they get any honey. Plum, cherry, and peach trees are almost in bloom—just ready to burst out. If frost holds off we will have a fine lot of bloom. Some of the soft maples were in bloom a couple of weeks ago, but the frost killed all of it.

D. C. McLEOD.

Pana, Ill., March 25.

Japan Clover Not Favored for Bees

On page 194, Dr. Miller asks who can and will tell "Pennsylvania" about Japan clover as a bee-plant. It is now about 23 years since Japan clover made its appearance here, and I have never seen a bee working on it. Being a bee-keeper I have observe closely what plants are honey-yielders, and I am sure that Japan clover is worthless as a honey-plant, at least in this locality. There may be places where it yields, as you know some plants are good honey-yielders in some localities and worthless in others. It is a low-growing annual, and is a splendid fall-grazing plant, always maturing an abundance of seed to reseed itself, no matter how closely grazed.

Tupelo, Miss., March 9. J. D. ROWAN.

Expects Early Swarming

I live in the northwest corner of Grayson Co., Tex., and I think this country is very good. But last year was hard on bees here. I got some surplus honey. I have Italian bees and like them very much. Fruit-blooming time is here, and the bees are singing their sweet songs and are storing some honey. They are rearing brood in great quantities, and if nothing happens they will be swarming by April 25, and that is pretty early for this country. I rear my own queens, and have had good luck with them. I have all my colonies with young, prolific queens for this season. Alfalfa and cotton are our main honey-plants. I am keeping bees on a small scale, as I think that no one should jump into the bee-business before he knows what he is doing. I think every farmer should have a few colonies of bees, as they are not in the way, and they will bring him some sweet returns.

C. E. ALEXANDER.

Gordonville, Tex., March 4.

Keeping Moth-Worms Out of Brood-Combs

On page 215, "Michigan" asked how to keep moth-worms out of brood-combs. My way is to take out the combs, clean off the frames, then wrap them up in newspapers about 3-ply, and tie them up closely. I have kept them for 3 years and had no moth-worms.

W. H. HOBERT.

Fairport, Iowa, Feb. 16.

Construction of Bee-Cellars

I will give a description of my bee-cellar that I am putting the finishing touches on, and ask a criticism of its construction, if you find anything that calls for it.

The basement is nearly 8 feet deep, with brick walls. The floor is concrete, 6 or 8 inches deep, and then finished with one inch of cement. The side-walls are cemented about 6 feet in height. The size is $14\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ feet, north and south, with one window in each end. I have a board chimney 8x10 inches out of each window, and on the outside extend-

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ing up 8 feet, and on the inside down to within 6 inches of the floor. There is no ventilation above 6 inches from the floor. By tiering them up I could put 250 colonies in it. I expect to put 100 colonies in. There is a space of 16 inches between all the hives and the floor.

In 1887 I put 65 colonies into a similar cellar, 12x14 feet, with a wooden chimney 8x12, which came down to within 3 inches of the floor. I did not lose one colony, and every one of the 65 was fit to divide when taken out in the spring.

The bee-industry of Milwaukee county was a total failure last year. We hope for a good season this year. W. F. KENNICOTT.
Milwaukee, Wis.

[The first cellar mentioned ought to give good results, especially as a similar cellar did so well. As it is a matter of importance to provide as much as possible against changes from outside temperature, it might have been well to fur out and make a hollow wall, at least as far down as the wall is unprotected by the outside ground.—EDITOR.]

Good Wintering Record

I have just commenced taking my bees out of winter quarters. Last Saturday I took out 190 colonies, all alive. To-day I have taken out 140 colonies, 3 being dead. To-morrow I expect to put out another yard, and keep on until all are out. N. D. WEST.
Middleburg, N. Y., March 26.

Early Pollen-Gathering

Four pretty days all right together, and the bees are bringing in pollen lively. They did it only once earlier than this in 20 years. That was on the 13th. S. A. MATSON.
Barnard, Mo., March 17.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Michigan.—The Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next annual convention at East Jordan, Mich., on April 10 and 11, 1907. Headquarters will be at the Russell House, where a \$1.00 per day rate has been secured. IRA D. BARTLETT, Sec.
East Jordan, Mich.

Connecticut.—The 16th annual convention of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the State Capitol, Hartford, room 50, on Saturday, April 6, 1907. We believe that every wide-awake apiarist in the State knows that our Association is unselfishly seeking to assist and protect the bee-keepers in every way possible. During the past few months apiculture has probably been more generally discussed than at any other period in the history of the State, because of our attempt to secure proper bee-disease legislation. Bee-keeping now, as never before, is regarded as an important agricultural industry in Connecticut, and our Association proposes to continue its campaign of education. A lengthy program has been prepared for the next meeting, and it is expected that several noted speakers will be present. Every bee-keeper is cordially invited to attend. Please bring choice samples of honey, or anything of interest, for the apiarian exhibit. Membership in the Association is but 50 cents a year. We want 500 new members. Please make remittances to the undersigned before the date of the meeting, and be sure to come yourself. J. ARTHUR SMITH, Sec.
Box 38, Hartford, Conn.

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50 colonies Italian BEES in 8-fr. L. hives at \$3.50 each. Also a number of Supers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -frames, etc. Combs built on fdn., and wired. 1421 GUSTAVE GROSS, Lake Mills, Wis.
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WILL ATCHLEY, Mgr.

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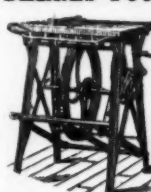
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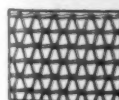
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I sell queens at—1 queen, 25c; doz., \$3. Also following supplies at 1/2 Root's prices: 1000 P. & I. fences; 1000 plain section-holders; 1000 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 plain sections; Daisy foundation fastener; 10-inch foundation mill; 200 10-frame wood-zincs; 2 doz. Porter escapes; 500 Hoffman frames. R. M. SPENCER, 4A16t Nordhoff, Cal.

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100 pounds to the colony in a poor year, like last, and 280 to the colony the year before. My Italians are non-swarmers. Every queen purely mated or money back. Circular tells of Italian and Caucasian.

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The Goldens took First Premium at every Fair they were exhibited last year.

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Honey and + Beeswax +

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The usual late winter demand is in evidence for comb honey to replace diminished stock laid in during the autumn by the large retailers, but during the dull period there has been very little change, if any, in prices, the offerings being light.

We find No. 1 fancy white comb honey brings 15@16c, and for that which is off in color and flavor from 1@3c less. Amber grades of all kinds are dull and range in price from 10@12c. The extracted perhaps is not quite so firm in price for the California or Western grades, but there is no surplus of white clover or basswood, both of which bring about 8c, and in some cases more. Ambers grade from 6@7½c. There have been some sales of beeswax at 32c, but 30c is about the price for average.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 11.—The comb honey market has been quite active in the last two weeks, and the continual cold weather has kept things moving. Many cheap lots have been sent in from the producers, which have had a tendency to bear on the market and weaken the prices somewhat. Fancy white comb honey, 15@16c; No. 1, 14@15c; amber, 12@14c. Fancy white extracted honey, 7@8c; light amber, 6@7c. Beeswax very firm, 32c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The stock of white comb honey is pretty well exhausted, and we do not expect any more arrivals of large lots from now on. Prices are firm, and we quote from 15@16c for fancy white; 13@14c for No. 1; 12c for light amber. There is quite a little dark and buckwheat on the market, but no overstock, and we think that all of it will be disposed of before long at present prices, which we quote from 10@12c, according to quality. Extracted honey very firm, with sufficient supply to meet demand. California white sage is bringing from 8@8½c; light amber, 7½c; amber, 6½@7c; buckwheat extracted in fairly good demand at 6@6½c. Southern in barrels finds ready sale at from 55@70c per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax firm and steady at 31c.

HILDEBRETH & SORLICKS

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Producers in this State are practically closed out of both comb and extracted honey. We have not sufficient good comb honey to supply our local trade, but have

Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

Complete stock for 1907 now on hand.

FREIGHT-RATES FROM CINCINNATI

are the LOWEST, ESPECIALLY
for the SOUTH,

as most all freight now goes through Cincinnati.

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You will

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the **GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNIOLANS, and CAUCASIANS.**

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

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a good supply of white extracted of excellent quality. We quote strictly No. 1 white comb honey, per case of 24 sections, at \$3.20; No. 1, light amber, \$3; and good No. 2, \$2.80. White extracted, 8@8½c per pound; light amber, 7½@8c. Clean, yellow beeswax, 27@28c, delivered here.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 11.—There is very little demand for extracted honey at this writing, which is only natural, owing to the unsettled weather at this time of the year. However, we are looking forward with interest to a revival of trade, as soon as the warm spring days are here. We quote amber extracted honey in barrels at 6¼@7½c, the price depending upon the quantity purchased. Fancy table honey in crates of two 60-lb. cans each, at 8@9c. There is little demand for comb honey owing to the lateness of the season. Choice yellow beeswax, 32@35c, delivered here.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—comb honey is not plentiful, but demand is slack. Fancy white comb brings 16@17c; No. 1 white, 14c; amber, 12@13c. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8@9c; amber, 6@7c. Good average beeswax sells here at \$35 per 100 pounds.

WALTER S. POWDER.

TOLEDO, Nov. 30.—The market on comb honey remains about the same as last quotations, but has been coming in much more freely, as beekeepers seem to be very anxious to get rid of their stock. Fancy brings in a retail way 16c; extra fancy, 17c; No. 1, 15c; buckwheat, 15c. Extracted white clover in barrels brings 7@7½c; cane the same. Beeswax, 26@28c.

THE GRIGGS BROS. & NICHOLS CO.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The market on comb honey has been quite brisk the past week. Entirely sold out of fancy white. No. 2 is selling for 12¼@13c. White clover extracted in cans, 9c; amber in barrels, 6c. Beeswax, 30c, delivered here. C. H. W. WEBER.

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 4.—The demand for comb honey is only fair at present. The market is almost entirely bare of extracted honey. We quote: No. 1 white comb, 24-sec. cases, \$3.10 to \$3.25; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Extracted honey, white, per pound, 8@10c; amber, 8c. Beeswax, per pound, 25@27c. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

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Ready for delivery April 1st. Select Untested Queens, \$1 each; Tested Queens, \$3; Select Tested, \$3. You can only get good Queens from the South in the early spring. Book your orders NOW.

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H. S. Duby, St. Anne, Ill.

6A14t

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